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**A LINE O' CHEER**  
**EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.**  
First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

**THE FUTURE.**  
I would not know the future if I could—  
If it be charged with evil or with good—  
Since, knowing all, today would lose its zest.  
No fascinating riddle left unguessed;  
No problems left unsolved of any kind  
To stimulate the mind,  
And nothing of surprise  
To stir the heart and captivate the eyes.  
(Copyright, 1917.)

It might be profitable for the suffragist pickets to become strikebreakers in the messenger boys' strike.

"Gypsy" Smith has a very ordinary moniker but Sunday is bound to occur, at least once a week.

It is reported that Von Hindenburg is suffering from chills, but even the staunchest ally would not accuse him of having the ailment in his feet.

From the side lines it looks as though these calories are destined to become as much of a nuisance as microbes.

Raising \$300,000,000 to meet a threatened deficit is the most simple matter in the world—if you have the votes in Congress.

While \$2-a-day rooms in ordinary times will rent for \$15 a day around March 4, there is no suspicion of a leak.

Senator Cummins suggests that the Senate set aside a week to discuss the President's peace speech. Evidently the Solon thinks there is quite a bit to discuss.

When the ball players affiliate with the actors, it is assumed the grand stand players will be among those of the diamond eligible for officials in the merged organization.

The difference between a "wet" and a "dry" District of Columbia seems to have finally simmered down to the difference between a regular and an extra session of Congress.

Miss Anne Morgan handed blase old New York a shock by smoking a cigarette. If it had been a cigar or a pipe there would have been some excuse for the agitation.

It might be a good plan for some of these theatrical managers who are complaining of the dearth of comedians, to visit one of the sessions of the "leak" investigation.

Maj. Pullman took no chances on a "leak" in his handbook raid information. He did not give out the details to the detectives until the last minute.

It may be that the high price of print paper may influence President Wilson and Democratic leaders to oppose an extra session. For the Congressional Record, like the poor, we have always with us.

Ukeleles are becoming popular in the allies' trenches, according to a recent dispatch. Together with the bagpipes, this means another horror added to the long list which accompanies war.

**A REFLECTION!**

I like to recall in a mood of reflection  
The days when I lived in a rural abode;  
The days when the pastor on trips of inspection  
Would call at our home on the corduroy road.  
I'd care for his horse and he'd give me a nickel,  
Which I would return in the Sunday school class.  
My shoulder he'd slap and my chin he would tickle,  
Then ask me to give him a nag plenty of grass.  
My mother would cook a most wonderful dinner  
Of chicken and biscuits and everything good;  
The preacher would eat till he felt like a sinner,  
He would have done more if he possibly could.  
When dinner was over, he'd talk about heaven,  
And pray that we'd be with the Spirit imbued;  
Then mother would hand him some five, six or seven,  
Which looked as though she paid him for eating our food.  
—A. D. SPENCER,  
In the Charleston Gazette.

**Wilson For Increases.**

Often times President Wilson has been accused of having a cold-blooded judicial frame of mind, a heart that seldom beats with the masses, a disposition that cannot assimilate much of the milk of human kindness.  
Yet the President yesterday met the representatives of 400,000 government and District employees and he sent them away with a feeling that in all the grave responsibilities that confront the ruler of the greatest nation in the world, there is a spark of feeling for the most humble worker in the employ of Uncle Sam. For the most menial in the employ of the Federal government benefit by the concessions they sought.

Things like this—incidents like this—work for the growth and the betterment of the nation. They offset more than words, the arguments and the propaganda of the I. W. W. and kindred organizations, that none but the mighty have a voice in government.

A government—Republican or monarchical—prosper in the degree that it serves convincingly and effectively every element and every unit of its cosmopolitan people and classes.

In his address to the employees, President Wilson enunciated a principle that history has time and again proven. He has been a salaried worker during most of his career.

The American people hardly care to look upon him in that aspect today. But it is a fact that the man who has worked for a salary feels a bond of sympathy for the masses who most strive for the same end, better than one who is born to the ermine and the power that goes with it.

In the reception they received from the President, the employees are to be congratulated. Their real source of gratification, however, is that they are a part and an influence in a government that lends an ear to just cause, be it humble or exalted.

**As to Armed Ships.**

The State Department has at last arrived safe in port on the armed ship issue. For months it has seemed to the layman that the hand at the helm was a trifle unsteady. No true course was followed because no one seemed to know where the shoals and the shallows were concealed. But at length Mr. Lansing has brought the ship to a point where it may take anchorage despite Teutonic pressure to put it out to sea again.

The American stand is entirely in favor of Great Britain and against Germany. Merchants may be armed with as many guns as the admiralty deems proper without legal conversion into the category of auxiliary warships. The distinction between offensive and defensive armament is not to be judged by the character of the armament itself, but solely by the use to which it is put. There can be no presumption, no "reasonable mistake," on the part of the German submarine commander. He cannot plead the frailty of his craft as reason for his immunity from the ordinary and long-standing laws of cruiser warfare. He must know the character of the enemy ship beyond peradventure before he sends her to the depths.

The action of the State Department is opportune and of the most vital significance in the war. Germany has built a colossal undersea fleet, rated in British circles as high as 800 U-boats, and is contemplating a campaign whose ruthlessness will surpass anything that has gone before. Great Britain is alive to the danger. She frankly confesses her shipping is being destroyed faster than it is being rebuilt, and the Lloyd George ministry is making a supreme effort to restore the balance. All merchant ships are to be heavily armed to face the submarine peril. The United States had the alternative of outlawing these ships from its ports or accepting them as merchantmen. It has taken the latter course. Berlin doubtless will respond with rage when Sayville flashes the news to the Wilhelmstrasse, for the whole subject is laden with nitroglycerin for the future relations between the United States and Germany.

**One London correspondent says:**

"Two western nations are resorting desperately to the Oriental method of strangulation—Britain by blockade, Germany by submarine. The deadliest sea attack ever offered by one great country and the most resolute defense ever made by another seem staged for a future so near that it may be only tomorrow.  
England today is building merchant ships as America builds Fords—with all parts standardized, assembling plants everywhere, vessels turned out almost while you wait. Under Sir Joseph Maclay the new department of shipping has been brilliantly organized with true German efficiency everywhere. England hopes to have a merchant fleet of 4,000 ships, as against the 1,000 subs that Germany can possibly muster.  
Mr. Lansing has met the issue before it actually arrives on his doorstep. Germany is to fight for a decision at sea. So be it. American rights, neutral rights, will perhaps be torn to shreds if the Von Tirpitz crowd gets control of the German admiralty. Whatever happens the Berlin foreign office cannot protest it has not been forewarned of the position of the American government."

**PRESS IS PLAGUED BY PAPER EXTORTION**

Don C. Seitz Show What High Prices Mean to Newspapers.

"The 22,000 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States are facing not only complete extinction of profits, but in many cases confiscatory losses through the concentrated action of news print manufacturers imposing upon them a tax of approximately \$45,000,000 a year," says Don C. Seitz, in the North American Review. "The war harvest reaped by the makers of semi-manufactured material find now a richer or more voracious rake-off than in this raid on the printing trade. After two languid years of moderate demand and reasonable prices, the print manufacturers, taking advantage of the iron, steel, copper and chemical industries, decided to suffer no amazement at their own moderation, and following the annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association held in New York, February 24, 1916, began one of the most effective price-raising movements in our history. The huge catalogue contract of the Chicago mail-order houses, amounting to some \$5,000,000, having been safely adjusted, competition in the print-manufacturing trade came to a stop. The first line to test the printer's pocket was that of the blotting paper producers. Stock sold ordinarily at 5 and 6 cents a pound was incontinently marked up to 10 and 15 cents, in some instances reaching 18 cents.

**Demands Exceeds Supply.**

Fast on the heels of this elevation the book gentlemen discovered that demand exceeded supply and that raw materials were scarce. Book stock selling at 3-4 cents or less moved up to 6 and 7 cents a pound (special grades selling at 5 and 6 cents were abruptly lifted from 4 to 7 cents additional). Jobbers were given little consideration and customers none at all. The improvidence of printers, and little stock to be kept on hand by customers, so the exploit of having it easy. It only required that a dealer should supply customers other than those on his books. The few that failed to meet this condition were speedily without a stock to draw upon. The book and jobbing houses being safely cornered it remained to handle the newspapers. This was hardly so difficult a task as the earlier performance, though the load was heavier and had to be carried by the fact that practically all roll paper, much as dailies use, is provided under contract. The first warning came when excess demand for paper above contracted quantities was called in the spring of 1916. The Federal Trade Commission has shown that for the first half of 1916 the general cost of manufacturing news print was slightly less than during the same period of 1915, when war conditions also prevailed, but when publishers were fairly treated.

"The news manufacturers were a little slower than their brethren in the book and magazine branch in perfecting their organization, but when completed it operated with a perfection that now promises nation-wide domination. The publishers were short found that paper could be had only of jobbers and that these required 75 per cent for paper usually sold at \$4. This was accepted as a necessity for a temporary pinch. \$600 per ton was the price at the time. In some instances of peculiar artifice \$120 and even \$140 per ton was demanded and received. The smaller and poorer the consumer, as usual in this world, the higher the price. And the more oppressive the condition, the more the publisher's increases came the curtailing of circulation and in many instances a policy of payment on delivery. Ordinarily where in the past such combinations were formed, nations broken legally, they went to places under the protection of the mills making manila or other "craft" papers, which would turn their machinery to news making when prices rose. But, for the first time in the history of the trade, these grades joined the procession upward, going from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pound, with the effect that a considerable tonnage of news machinery went on the coast product, thus curtailing a supply soon to be sufficiently scant if all the wheels were turning on its behalf. Writing paper followed in a similar, doubling and sometimes tripling in cost to the consumer.

**Excuse for Rise.**

"The basic excuse for the rise in prices of grades outside of news was the shortage of sulphite pulp caused by the extinction of the German and the shortening of the Scandinavian supply, upon which many book, manila and writing mills relied, either as a complete resource, or as a check upon the American producers. Sulphite, which costs about \$25 per ton to make, rose abruptly to \$100 per ton, and the cost of the pulp of expense of manufacturing the article did not increase. The sulphur monopoly, controlled by Standard Oil interests, did not raise its price. Most of the sulphite producers were covered in their wood, lime and coal contracts.

"One reason why the combination of news print mills delayed setting into complete operation was because of the time taken in 'organizing' the Canadian competition. This was done by forming the Canadian Newsprint Association, which customers from America were referred by the mills. In this way secret deals were prevented and the situation controlled. One Western publisher was notified in the morning that his mill could no longer operate. In the afternoon an agent of the association called to take his order at a price of about \$35 per ton above the figure he had been paying. In the States the combination worked as neatly, but with rougher methods. Each mill was given a price, and the one who gave a price of accepting the figure named by his existing source of supply, or going into the market where, despite the 'shortage' and 'desperate conditions,' a supply can always be had at \$100 per ton."

**Today's Events.**

Lecture, "Jewish Customs, Ancient and Modern," by Prof. Isaac J. Perles, American University, 4:30 p. m.  
Banquet, Beta Theta Pi Club of Washington, University Club, 7 p. m.  
Annual meeting, Retail Merchants' Association, Raleigh Hall, 8 p. m.  
Annual convention, Woman's National Democratic League, Raleigh, 11 a. m.  
Meeting, Southeast Washington Citizens' Association, Donohoe Hall, 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 8 p. m.  
Charity play, "My Curate," St. Patrick's dramatic association, Carroll Hall, 8 p. m.  
Mission for non-Catholics, Immaculate Conception Church, Eighth and North, 8 p. m.  
Card party and dance, benefit of the Government Printing Office Press Fooders' Relief Association, Elks Club, 629 H Street northwest, 8 p. m.  
Musical concert, "The New Minstrel," Epworth League of 52nd H. E. Church, in church hall, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Mothers' Club of the Parent-Teachers' League, Wilson Normal School, 8 p. m.  
Program for the blind, Mrs. Josephine Barnhill and Miss Mabel Anderson, Library of Congress, 8:15 p. m.  
Ladies' night, Washington Council, K. of C., in hall, 8 p. m.  
Celebration of Christmas Eve, Bethesda Literary Society, Lincoln Congregational Temple, Eleventh and R streets, 8 p. m.  
**AMUSEMENTS.**  
National—"The Great Lover," 8:20 p. m.  
Belasco—"The Flame," 8:20 p. m.  
Keith's-Vanderbilt, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Toll's-Pretty Baby, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Gaiety and Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Columbia-Vanderbilt, 12:30 to 11:30 p. m.  
Columbia-Motion pictures, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Majestic-Photoplay, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.  
Garden-Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

**QUAKER CITY REFORMER FAVORS REFERENDUM**

Dr. Gibboney Writes Congressmen on Subject of Prohibition.

D. Clarence Gibboney, president of the Law and Order Society, of Philadelphia, who is playing an important part in the crusade to "clean-up" the Quaker City, already resulting in many reforms, has written the arena on the side of fair play in the District's prohibition controversy. Last week Mr. Gibboney was in conference here with members of Congress and also sent a letter to each member on the subject of prohibition for the District. While not openly advocating the referendum, Mr. Gibboney makes a plea for "honesty and fair dealing" in handling the question here. In an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mr. Gibboney says in part:  
"We need honesty and square dealing in the treatment of this liquor question. If we ever are to get effective and permanent results and I feel certain that you, as a member of the highest law-making body in the land, will agree with me that there is no justice but the most dangerous kind of injustice, in the methods being attempted in this instance."

**Wants Fair Play for All.**

"I am interested, and vitally, in the abolition of the liquor traffic, but I want to see it done properly and effectively and in the spirit of American honesty and fair play.  
"And in that connection it is informative and interesting to note that this is the only country in the world which, having legalized and shared in the proceeds of the liquor business, attempts to abolish it in a way to place all the losses upon those who engaged in it only after it had been legalized and was law-sanctioned."

"France destroyed in 1915 its obsolete market, but in doing so compensated the distillers and dealers whose property investments were destroyed or depreciated through the abolition of the business.  
"Montreal and Quebec also decided in 1915 to reduce the number of saloons in these provinces and in doing so set a standard of compensation for those to be ousted from business by paying the loss entailed by the licensed dealer."

**Russia Gave Up Its Profits.**

"Russia, regarded as the land of autocratic oppression, acquired the vodka business by purchase in 1862, and in a night, after the outbreak of the present war, clamped the lid of sobriety upon that business without a single dollar property loss to any individual for the reason that it being a government-owned business no individual had any money invested in it.  
"Switzerland showed a splendid example of national conscience when, desiring to abolish the absolute business, the Swiss confederacy in 1910 decided to compensate not only the owners of distilleries and retail establishments, but also the farmers and the farmers' hired hands who were engaged in the absolute industry."

"England, in the 'Consolidation Liquor Act' of 1910 provided for the reduction of the number of saloons and in so doing included a scale of full compensation for those who thus would be put out of business.  
"And even now, in the throes of the greatest war in the world's history, and confronted with a national debt of billions of dollars, and increasing daily, the lawmakers of that country are considering the total acquisition of the liquor business of that nation under a plan that includes purchase and full compensation for those suffering property losses thereby."

**New York, Day by Day**

By O. G. MCINTYRE.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.  
New York, Jan. 29.—As Samuel Pepys would record in his diary: Up betimes and read in the public journals that vitiate increase in price and it depresses me here, why with Christmas state, I find no heart to labor at my task.  
Each Yuletide season I vow never again to purchase silly gifts that no one else would want, and I have a child of mine for being like Dickens' character, Old Scrooge, and I give in and yet when I cast my ledger I always find a heavy deficit.  
Wrote this day a Christmas letter to Dr. P. M. Planché, who lives in Kansas City. I deem him a man more characterful than most men I know in his profession, and when I was young and headstrong his kindly advice kept me out of many scrapes. If ever a man lived to whom I felt indebted, it seems to me to be that person, albeit his innate modesty makes me churlish.  
For a walk in the late afternoon down Broadway and saw Chauncey M. Depew colored gaiters and a becoming skirt looking very well. Beta Theta Pi, I recalled the day with quaking nerves I essayed to interview him and clumsy lot that I am, tripped over a rug and fell at his feet. "You have an odd way of looking at things," he said, and my face reddened like the glowing coals.  
His quips and quarks amused me all ways. For dinner at Mr. Rekan's Inn with H. Roth, the comic sketcher, and he wagged his head that he would for a few minutes, but with Christmas state, I find no heart to labor at my task.

In a motion picture actress popularity contest just closed in New York, it is noticed that an actress named Margaret Harmon, wins with 32,000 votes, while Mary Pickford, the famous "twentieth century girl," comes in with 10,000. One cannot help but wonder what film magazine would like to trade Miss Pickford for Miss Harmon! Step back—don't crowd!  
I was dining in a quiet little restaurant off Fifth avenue the other evening and at another table saw Miss Dixie Gerard, Hippodrome prima donna. After she had paid her check, I went over and sat down at her table for a few moments.  
Miss Gerard comes from St. Louis although she has quite lived it down. She is on the stage in two different scenes and has little opportunity to display her engaging personality—and yet she is one of the real attractions of the show over some Broadway theater next year.  
And incidentally Miss Gerard is one of the few stage stars that does not employ a press agent—which also pleases me.

That old lisle thread savings bank where the modern woman used to stow her money has seen good service, but it has been superseded by a silk carryall which she wears doubly strapped around her knees.  
Anything from a roll of bills, a pocketful of change, a powder box and puff to a chiffon "nightie" can be tucked into the convenient little article which is held securely by the lisle thread just below the knee, by two fitted silken garters.  
The pretty little things are now on exhibition in the shop windows. And if skirts don't get any shorter or any tighter, the changes are the new boots, sack and skirt will stay put. It is too convenient to lose entirely.

"What a lovely dress," he said, and no only more teeth, but could eat more, talk more and walk more than any other baby of his age in the wide world.  
"What's that?" interjected Brown, becoming just a little weary. "You don't mean to say that your baby can do all those things? Why, mine—"  
"Of course, he can do all those things," proudly returned Brown. "He has been walking for weeks, and as for—"  
"By the way, Jones," put in the exasperated Brown, "does he use a safety razor, or one of the old-fashioned kind?"  
—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

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**A Section of Floor in the Storage Warehouse.**



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**FIREPROOF STORAGE Rooms \$2 Per Month and Up**

WE HAVE recently completed a fireproof storage, which to our minds is the best that can be built as to fire and cleanliness. Each room is a separate storeroom with heavy sheet steel doors. Our \$2.00 rooms are large enough to store two medium-size rooms of furniture.

**Interesting Chats From Hotel Lobbies**

"I have heard the tale that Washington is dead as a door nail where business is concerned," said J. W. Scott, of Colorado, who is stopping at the Willard, "but I do not know of a city in the country where there is so much going on as there is at present in Washington.  
"Show me a town in which so many prominent pacifists and advocates of preparedness are almost meeting, or a town where the suffragists are so active, or where the hotels are doing such a business, or a city where there is so much activity along educational lines, or one that is better fitted for conventions. Really there is more money in Washington for its size than any other city in the country, not taking the Treasury into consideration. For a non-manufacturing city, the Nation's Capital is a wonder."

"Today there are unprecedented activities here: the National Chamber of Commerce, the 'suffs,' the pre-inaugural activities, Congress, the very brains of our Federal government, your own city government, the preparedness and pacifist activities, and goodness knows what else. And still I have heard some Washingtonians say 'What a dead town.' Aside from the grim business of war, the earth is full of no more peacefully active municipalities than the city of Washington."

"Of course, if you consider a 'live city,' one where saloons are rushed and the bright lights and cafes are alluring, that is different, but I refer to sound constructive business activity, transacted by a sober lot of men and women and not by corrupt ward politicians and grafters."

"One profession is above criticism, and that is aerial navigation," remarked P. J. East, of Hammond, Ind., who is stopping at the New Elbert.

"I do not know of any science," said Mr. Estes, "that has been given such a boost as the flying game. And there is nothing so much in need of improvement as the motive power of air craft.  
"I saw the first air flights made in this country and in Europe, and I was on the ship that picked up Hubert Latham after his first unsuccessful attempt to fly across the English Channel. Right there I made up my mind that something was radically wrong with the internal combustion engine. I have been unable to discover a single aeroplane of any description that is sufficiently light-powered to eliminate the dangers of air holes and adverse winds."

"From my observations, aircraft, to be able to navigate properly, should have at least one horsepower for every ten pounds load. Some of the craft that have been limping around in the air are just as well off as a brick rapped in a piece of tissue paper and catapulted into the air.  
"Our own government planes seem to have the creeping paralysis, especially those in service on the Mexican border. Some one will have to get busy and invent a light, but powerful, engine that will not require nearly a ton of fuel for a few hours' run. When you consider that modern aeroplane engines use from five to ten gallons of gasoline per hour, you will see the necessity of better fuel and a more powerful engine. If America is to lead in aircraft, the attention must be paid to the power problem."

**BROWN'S FLAGGING QUESTION.**

The talk topic in the lobby of a Washington hotel the other evening turned to the subject of wonderful babies when this little anecdote was smilingly recalled by Congressman P. P. Campbell of Kansas. Some time since Charles and Brown, who have babies of about the same age, met in a downtown restaurant, and immediately Jones began to exploit the marvelous stunts of his offspring.  
The youngster, he said, had not only more teeth, but could eat more, talk more and walk more than any other baby of his age in the wide world.  
"What's that?" interjected Brown, becoming just a little weary. "You don't mean to say that your baby can do all those things? Why, mine—"  
"Of course, he can do all those things," proudly returned Brown. "He has been walking for weeks, and as for—"  
"By the way, Jones," put in the exasperated Brown, "does he use a safety razor, or one of the old-fashioned kind?"  
—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

**Army and Navy News**

Best Service Column in City.

San Francisco will retain the Mare Island naval yard for the use of smaller naval vessels, and will have another yard, if the report of the board of naval officers headed by Rear Admiral Helm is followed by the Navy Department. The board will submit a formal report to the Secretary of the Navy Wednesday, recommending keeping the Mare Island yard in commission for the use of destroyers, submarines, and light auxiliaries, and designating any one of eight sites in San Francisco Bay for the establishment of a modern yard that can handle any ship of the American navy.  
Owing to the fact that the channel to the Mare Island yard is continually filling with sand and mud, it is regarded by naval experts as of little utility where modern fighting ships are concerned. If the recommendation of the Helm board is approved, San Francisco will be the only city in the country boasting two navy yards.

The resignation of Capt. Gordon Johnston, a regular army officer, as colonel of the Twelfth New York Infantry, was accepted yesterday by President Wilson. Johnston came in conflict with Maj. Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the New York troops at the border when he was ordered by O'Ryan to make his command report a review.  
A sentence of dismissal from the army together with six months at hard labor pronounced upon Second Lieut. James E. Shadown, of the Second Kentucky Infantry, was approved yesterday by President Wilson. Shadown was found guilty by court martial of having appropriated \$156 collected from his men for the post exchange on the border.

**ARMY ORDERS.**

Second Lieut. Frank Tomin will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y.  
First Lieut. George D. Chann is detailed as a member of the examining board at Columbus Barracks.  
First Lieut. Lewis H. Breerton is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.  
Second Lieut. H. H. Woodruff report February 24 to the Philippine Department.  
Second Lieut. James C. McIlwain will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y.  
Second Lieut. Lee B. Woodford will proceed to Manila.  
Maj. William D. Davis is relieved from further duty at the Army Service Schools. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will report to the Adjutant General's Office.  
The resignation of Capt. Gordon Johnston is accepted by the President.  
Col. James S. Rogers is retired from active service.  
Capt. Walter L. Reed will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.  
Capt. Paul H. Clark, Eighth Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in Quartermaster Corps from the Philippine Department.  
First Lieut. Charles B. Reitz is relieved from duty in Southern Department.  
Maj. Ernest L. Ruffner, Medical Corps, Inspector General, is detailed in making inspections of Medical Corps organizations in National Guard.

**NAVAL ORDERS.**

Commander W. S. Crutcher, to temporary duty in office of Naval Intelligence.  
Lieut. Commander W. E. Whitehead, commissioned from August 29.

**How to Relieve Catarrhal Deafness or Head Noises**

If you have catarrhal deafness or head noises caused by catarrh, or if phlegm drips in your throat and has caused catarrh of the stomach or bowels you will be glad to know that these distressing symptoms may be entirely overcome in many instances by the following treatment which you can easily prepare in your own home at little cost. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce of Parmit (Double Strength). This will not cost you more than 75c. Take this home and add to it 1 1/2 pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day. An improvement is sometimes noted after the first day's treatment. Breathing should become easier, while the distressing head noises, headaches, dizziness, cloudy thinking, etc., should gradually disappear under the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell, taste, defective hearing and mucous dripping in the back of the throat are other symptoms which suggest the presence of catarrh and which may all be overcome by this efficacious treatment. If nearly ninety per cent of all ear troubles are caused by catarrh, there must be many people whose hearing may be restored by this simple home treatment.—Adv.

**How to Master the Machinery of the Body**

(By N. B. COOK, M. D.)

The machinery of the body needs to be oiled, kept in good condition just as the automobile or bicycle. Why should the human neglect his own machinery more than that of his horse or his engine? Yet most people do neglect themselves. Their tongue has a dark brown color, skin sallow, breath bad, yet they fail to see that their machinery needs attention. Everybody should take a mild laxative at least once a week. A pleasant way to clear the tongue and the highly colored water noticed in the morning is to take a laxative which will cure the inactive liver and biliousness.

A pleasant vegetable pill is made up of May-apple, leaves of aloë, and jalap, made into a tiny pellet and coated with sugar. First put up by Dr. Pierce nearly 50 years ago. Druggists sell these vegetable pellets in vials—simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.  
If backache, scalding urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if rheumatism, gout or sciatica, if you suspect that you have kidney or bladder trouble, write Dr. Pierce, at "Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., send a sample of urine, and describe symptoms. A physician and chemist will examine it without charge and you will be under no obligation whatever. Dr. Pierce's Anuric tablets cannot fail to help you, because their action flushes the kidneys of impurities and puts strength into them.  
Obtain a 50-cent box of Anuric (double strength) today from your druggist in town. From personal observation in large hospital practice, Anuric will give you speedy relief.—Adv.

**GO TO BERMUDA**

Delightful Ocean Voyage, Two Days Each Way  
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